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THE NAVY.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

To the House of Representatives
of the United States:

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 15th of December last, requesting the President of the United States "to communicate a plan for the Peace Establishment of the Navy of the United States," I herewith transmit a report from the Secretary of the Navy, which contains the plan required.

In presenting this plan to the consideration of Congress, I avail myself of the occasion to make some remarks on it, which the importance of the subject requires, and experience justifies.

If a system of universal and permanent peace could be established, or if, in war, the belligerent parties would respect the rights of neutral powers, we should have no occasion for a navy or an army. The expense and dangers of such establishments might be avoided. The history of all ages proves that this cannot be presumed; on the contrary, that at least one half of every century, in ancient as well as modern times, has been consumed in wars, and often of the most general and desolating character. Nor is there any cause to infer, if we examine the condition of the nations with which we have the most intercourse and strongest political relations, that we shall, in future, be exempt from that calamity, within any period, to which a rational calculation may be extended. And, as to the rights of neutral powers, it is sufficient to appeal to our own experience to demonstrate how little regard will be paid to them, whenever they come in conflict with the interests of the powers at war, while we rely on the justice of the cause and on argument alone. The amount of the property of our fellow citizens, which was seized and confiscated, or destroyed, by the belligerent parties, in the wars of the French revolution, of those which followed, before we became a party to the war, is almost incalculable.

The whole movement of our government, from the establishment of our independence, has been guided by a sacred regard for peace. Situated as we are, in the new hemisphere; distant from Europe, and unconnected with its affairs; blessed with the happiest government on earth, and having no object of ambition to gratify; the United States have steadily cultivated the relations of amity with every power. And if in any European wars, a respect for our rights might be relied on, it was undoubtedly in those to which I have adverted. The conflict being vital, the force being nearly equally balanced, and the result uncertain, each party had the strongest motives of interest to cultivate our good will, lest we might be thrown into the opposite scale. Powerful as this consideration usually is, it was nevertheless utterly disregarded, in every stage of, and by every party to, those wars. To these encroachments and injuries, our regard to peace was finally forced to yield.

In the war to which at length we became a party, our whole coast, from St. Croix to the Mississippi, was either invaded or menaced with invasion; and in many parts, with a strong imposing force, both land and naval. In those parts where the population was most dense, the pressure was comparatively light; but there was scarcely an harbor or city, on any of our great inlets, which could be considered secure. New York and Philadelphia were immediately exposed, the then existing works not being sufficient for their protection. The same remark is applicable in a certain extent, to the cities eastward of the former; and as to the condition of the whole country southward of the latter, the events which marked the war are too recent to require details. Our armies and Navy signified themselves in every quarter where they had occasion gallantly to meet the foe, and the militia voluntarily flew to their aid, with a patriotism, and fought with a bravery, which exalted the reputation of their Government and Country, and which did them the highest honor. In whatever direction the enemy chose to move with his squadrons to land his troops, our fortifications, where any existed, presented but little obstacle to them. They passed those works without difficulty. Their squadrons, in fact, annoyed our whole coast, not of the sea, but every bay, and

great river throughout its whole extent. In entering those inlets, and sailing up them, with a small force, the effect was disastrous, since it never failed to draw the population on one side, and to keep it in the field while the squadron remained there. The expense attending this species of defence, with the exposure of the inhabitants, and the waste of property, may be readily conceived.

The occurrences which preceded the war, and those which attended it, were alike replete with useful instruction as to our future policy. Those which mark the first epoch, demonstrate clearly, that in the wars of other powers, we can rely only on force for the protection of our neutral rights. Those of the second demonstrate, with equal certainty, that, in any war in which we may be engaged hereafter, with a strong naval power, the expense, waste, and other calamities attending it, considering the vast extent of our maritime frontier, cannot fail, unless it be defended by adequate fortifications and a suitable naval force, to correspond with those which were experienced in the late war.

The navy is the arm from which our government will always derive most aid in support of our neutral rights. Every power engaged in war, will know the strength of our naval force, the number of our ships of each class, their condition, and the promptitude with which we may bring them into service, and will pay the due consideration to that argument. Justice will always have great weight in the cabinets of Europe; but in long and destructive wars, exigencies often occur which press so vitally on them, that, unless the argument of force is brought to its aid, it will be disregarded. Our land forces will always perform their duty in the event of war; but they must perform it on the land. Our navy is the arm which must be principally relied on for the annoyance of the commerce of the enemy, and for the protection, with the land forces, for the defence of the country. Capable of moving in any and every direction, it possesses the faculty, even when remote from the coast, of extending its aid to every interest on which the security and welfare of the Union depend. Annoying the commerce of the enemy, and menacing, in turn, its coast, provided the force on each side is nearly equally balanced, it will draw its squadrons from our own; and, in case of invasion from a powerful adversary, by a land and naval force, which is always to be anticipated, and ought to be provided against, our navy may, by like co-operation with our land forces, render essential aid in protecting our interior from incursion and depredation.

Two great objects are therefore to be regarded in the establishment of an adequate naval force: the first to prevent war, so far as may be practicable; the second, to diminish its calamities, when it may be inevitable. Hence the subject of defence becomes intimately connected in all its parts, in war and peace, for the land and at sea. No government will be disposed in its wars with other powers, to violate our rights, if it knows we have the means, are prepared, and resolved to defend them. The motive will also be diminished, if it knows that our defences by land are so well planned and executed, that an invasion of our coast cannot be productive of the evils to which we have heretofore been exposed.

It was under a thorough conviction of these truths, derived from the admonitions of the late war, that Congress, as early as the year 1816, during the term of my enlightened and virtuous predecessor, under whom the war had been declared, prosecuted and terminated, digested, and made provision for the defence of our country, and support of its rights in peace as well as in war, by acts, which authorized and enjoined the augmentation of our Navy to a prescribed limit, and the construction of suitable fortifications throughout the whole extent of our maritime frontier, and wherever else they might be deemed necessary. It is to the execution of these works both land and naval, and under a thorough conviction, that by hastening their completion, I should render the best service to my country, and give the best support to our free republican form of government that my humble faculties would admit of, that I have devoted so much of my time and labor to this great system of national policy, since I came into this office, and shall continue to do it, until my retirement from it, at the end of my next session.

The great object, in the event of war, is to stop the enemy at the coast. If this is done, our cities and whole interior will be secure. For the accomplishment of this object, our fortifications must be principally relied on. By placing strong works near the mouths of our great inlets, in such positions as to command the entrances into them, as may be done in

many instances, it will be difficult if not impossible, for ships to pass them especially if other precautions, and particularly that of steam batteries, be resorted to, in their aid. In the wars between other powers, into which we may be drawn, in support of our neutral rights, it cannot be doubted that this defence would be adequate to the purpose intended by it; nor can it be doubted, that the knowledge that such works existed, would form a strong motive, with any power, not to invade our rights, and thereby contribute essentially to prevent war. There are, it is admitted, some entrances into our interior, which are of such vast extent, that it would be utterly impossible for any works, however extensive, or well posted, to command them. Of this class, the Chesapeake Bay, which is an arm of the sea, may be given as an example. But, in my judgment, even this Bay may be defended against any power with whom we may be involved in war as a third party, in the defence of our neutral rights. By erecting strong works at the mouth of James River, on both sides, near the Capes, as we are now doing, and at Old Point Comfort and the Rip Raps, and connecting those works together by chains whenever the enemy's force appeared, placing in the rear some large ships and steam batteries, the passage of the river would be rendered impracticable. The guard would also tend to protect the whole country bordering on the bay, and rivers entering into it; as the hazard would be too great for the enemy, however strong his naval force, to ascend the bay, and leave such a naval force behind; since, in the event of a storm, whereby his vessels might be separated, or of a calm, the ships and steam batteries, behind the works, might rush forth and destroy them. It could only be in the event of an invasion by a great power, or a combination of several powers, and by land as well as by naval forces, that those works could be carried; and, even then, they could not fail to retard the movement of the enemy into the country, and give time for the collection of our regular troops, militia, and volunteers, to that point, and thereby contribute essentially to his ultimate defeat and expulsion from our territory.

Under a strong impression, that a Peace Establishment of our Navy is connected with the possible event of war, and that the naval force intended for either state, however small it may be, is connected with the general system of public defence, I have thought it proper, in communicating this report, to submit these remarks on the whole subject.

JAMES MONROE.
Washington, January 30, 1824.

GENERAL JACKSON.

We have heretofore noticed the presentation to General Jackson, by Col. Mercer, of the pistols carried by Gen. Washington throughout the Revolutionary war; but we did not, we believe, publish the address of Col. Mercer, on the occasion, and the General's answer—also, nor, the letter of Mr. Robinson, and the General's reply. We now give place to them, as we are solicitous that every thing which intimately concerns the achiever of our liberties as well as the preserver of them, should be extensively known, and remembered.

Ed. West. Car.

On presenting the pistols, Col. Mercer addressed Gen. Jackson as follows:

General: Allow me to fulfil the request of a friend and constituent, Mr. William Robinson, of Sudley, one of the legatees of General George Washington, by delivering to you the arms that he wore during many of the vicissitudes of that Revolution, which conducted him to the summit of renown, and our country to Independence.

They were the gift of his distinguished pupil, Lafayette, and associate the name of the steadiest friend of Liberty in the Old, with the memory of her most distinguished champion in the New World.

Another interest will be imparted to these arms. In becoming yours, on this day, they are destined to multiply the memorials of the most brilliant and extraordinary achievement in the military annals of this eventful age.

To which General Jackson replied:

Colonel: The present tendered to me, at the request of your friend, Mr. Robinson, is most acceptable. No man living entertains a higher veneration for the character, the virtues, and disinterested patriotism of the Father of American Liberty, than I do; and no present, I assure you, could be more acceptable to me, or better prized, than that which once was his. But it possesses additional value: it was the gift of LA FAYETTE to our illustrious Chief: a man who lives, as he merits to live, in the hearts and affections of the people of this country. Without motive, and without any consideration, save what a generous soul, fired

in the cause of Liberty, inspired, LA FAYETTE embarked in our service, and, by the side of WASHINGTON, contended for the liberty we enjoy. These considerations, combined, give to the present you offer more a history, and a value, calculated to excite the warmest feelings of my nature. I accept it, Sir, and shall, while I live, retain it with the greatest satisfaction. That it should be presented on this day, too, inspires me with additional feeling. It was a day, when I, the humble instrument of a superintending Providence, was enabled, through the valor and firmness of the brave yeomanry of my country, to ward off a blow which might, if successful, have greatly endangered our peace, prosperity, and happiness. To those brave and suffering men, mine and the thanks of our country, are due. I pray you accept my thanks, and tender them, if you please, to your friend.

The subjoined is the Letter of Mr. ROBINSON, with the Answer of General JACKSON:

SUDLEY, VA. JAN. 8, 1824.

SIR: Be pleased to accept the pistols which were presented by the Marquis LA FAYETTE to General GEORGE WASHINGTON, and worn by him in the service of his country. It fell to my lot to become, as one of the legatees of General WASHINGTON, the proprietor of this interesting property, and I cannot better dispose of it, than by transferring it to the successor of WASHINGTON, in the Military character of America.

With perfect respect, I have the honor to be your fellow citizen and most obedient servant.

WM. ROBINSON.

To Gen. JACKSON, Washington.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 8, 1824.

SIR: The pistols, which you have tendered me, through Col. MERCER, have been this day received, and I beg you to accept, in return, my sincere thanks. You could have offered me nothing more acceptable. As instruments which, in the hands of the Father of his country, and of him who was his bosom associate, contributed to the establishment of the independence we enjoy, they derive additional value, and merit to be considered sacred and holy relics. I shall keep them, sir, feelingly impressed with a remembrance of their peculiar history, and of the kindness of yourself expressed towards me, in their presentation.

With sincere respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

LAWS OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

AN ACT to amend the Laws making provision for Widows.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in addition to the provision for the year's support of the Widows and family of persons dying intestate, already made by law, the Widow of every person dying intestate, shall be entitled to retain in her possession, one bed and its necessary furniture, and all the bed clothing of domestic manufacture, all the kitchen furniture, and also the loom, bureau, wheel and cards, of the goods and chattels of the deceased husband, which shall be her absolute property, and shall be exempted from all claims, either of the administrator or of the creditors of said intestate.

II. Be it further enacted, That the Widow of any person deceased, who shall leave a last will, may, at the same Court at which said will shall be proved, file in said Court a release of all claim to any legacy or share of the personal property of her husband under his will; and the said widow shall then be entitled to the same support for herself and family, for one year, as she would have been entitled to, had her husband died intestate, to be laid off and allotted under the rules and proceedings prescribed in cases of petition of widows of persons dying intestate; and also to one bed and its necessary furniture, all the bed clothing of family domestic manufacture, all the kitchen furniture, and also the loom, together with the bureau, the wheel and cards, if these articles be among the goods and chattels of the deceased; and if the said articles, or any of them, shall have been sold, the widow shall be entitled to the value of the articles thus sold, to be assessed by the commissioners appointed to lay off the year's support, which said provision shall be her absolute property, and shall be exempt from all claims, either of the executor or creditors of said testator.

III. Be it further enacted, That whenever a widow of a deceased person shall file her petition for her year's support, or for the articles allowed her by this act, and the same shall be granted, it shall not be lawful to tax any costs against such petitioner, unless the Court shall be of opinion that the value of such year's support, together with that of the articles allowed by this act, exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

AN act securing to the Widows of Intestates the surplus of the personal estate of their deceased husbands where no kindred claim the same.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,

That if any citizen of this State shall die intestate, leaving a widow and no kindred that are known to exist, the widow may at the expiration of three years from the grant of administration on the estate of her husband, file her petition in the Superior Court of Law of the county in which administration was granted, against the administrator of her husband, stating the facts of the case, that there are no persons of kindred to her knowledge, and praying that the surplus of said estate, after debts and charges paid, may be adjudged to her, which petition shall be sworn or affirmed to by said widow, and copies thereof shall be served upon the administrator, as in other cases of petition; and the same proceedings shall be thereupon had as in other cases of petition. The Court shall order notice of the filing of the said petition, of the facts therein stated, and of the prayer thereof, to be published in some newspaper printed at the seat of government of this State, for at least four months; and if at the next term of said Court, no claimant shall appear, a jury shall be empanelled to enquire whether there be any known kindred of the said intestate; and if said jury, after hearing the petition and answer and such testimony as may be offered, shall find that there was not any known kindred of said intestate living at his or her decease, the Court shall adjudge and decree, that the administrator account with the widow for the whole surplus personal property in the hands of said administrator, after paying debts and charges of administration. And such account shall be taken as accounts are taken in other cases of petition in said Court for distributive shares of intestates estates, and judgment shall be rendered against said administrator for the said surplus. Provided always, That it shall be lawful at any time, pending said petition, for any person claiming to be of kin to the intestate, to apply to said Court by petition, to authorize him to be made defendant to said petition, and to contest the facts stated in the petition.

II. Be it further enacted, That when the said court shall adjudge the said surplus to be paid to the said widow, she, or some person for her, in addition to the refunding bond required of distributees, shall enter into bond in double the sum so recovered, with two good securities, with condition that said widow shall refund to the next of kin to her deceased husband, the said surplus of said estate, provided they may make claim thereof within seven years after such judgment, or within the period hereinafter allowed for the claim of such of said kindred as may be within the disabilities hereinafter provided for. Provided, That nothing herein contained, shall affect the right of such next of kin as at the date of said bond may be infants, non compos mentis, or beyond seas, who may sue on said bond within three years next after such disability removed.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

Now at Paris, is said to be engaged on several important works, which would prevent his visiting his native country for a length of time. He entertains the warmest recollections of his friends on this side of the Atlantic, and it gives him extreme delight when he meets with any of his countrymen, who can converse with him on the scenes of his native land. We learn from the same gentleman, that no man is more respected, nor has a higher reputation, in Europe, than Mr. Irving. All parties set a great value on his friendship, and are strongly attached to him by his amiable and gentlemanly deportment. The productions of his pen are most warily received in Great Britain; and the taunting question, "who reads an American book," is no longer repeated. The London Times, speaking of his "Salmagundi," says: "Under the quaint and somewhat vulgar title of Salmagundi, the British public is now presented with many of the golden thoughts which flow from the elegant pen of Mr. Washington Irving. The happiest efforts of our own happiest writers, we believe, do not excel the productions of this transatlantic classic. In the choice of his subject, whether humorous or pathetic, he possesses the most exquisite taste of any author in any age or nation that we know."—A. Y. Pat.

MINISTER TO MEXICO.

The President of the United States has nominated NINIAN EDWARDS, Esq. a member of the U. S. senate, as minister to Mexico. We presume that the President's nomination will be confirmed by the Senate.

Franklin Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The rejoinder of "Junius" to "Brutus."

In the Western Carolinian of Feb. 3d, 1824, was contained the reply of Brutus to Junius, on the subject of the amended Constitution. Junius had expressed a general and decided approbation of the constitution, but entertained the opinion that, in some respects, it might have been better. He pointed out these particulars; 1st. Identifying the present Supreme Court with the Constitution. This he tho't at least impolitic, when, at that very juncture of time, a very considerable dissatisfaction prevailed on the subject of that institution; some, and probably not a few, of its warm friends had changed their opinion; and instructions had been given to the members of Assembly, from a very respectable department of the state, to use their exertions to have it done away. The strictures of Brutus consist of mere assertion. What are they? Universal concession, of all acquainted with jurisprudence, that the Supreme Court is a most respectable tribunal, &c. Prove this point, and then, and not till then, will Junius acknowledge the weight of authority.

2d. Junius thought it improper that the constitution should make Raleigh forever the permanent seat of government. He would suppose it sufficient to fix the seat of government by law; easily alterable, on every suitable emergency. Is it at all, or generally, preceded in the United States to do otherwise? The warmest friends of the amended Constitution do say, and will say, that this is an objectionable feature. However, had a diversity of opinion existed between Junius and Brutus in the two above particulars only, a reply would not have been made. But under the 3d particular noticed by Junius, against the exclusion of Ministers of the Gospel, while holding their pastoral function, from a seat in the Legislature, Brutus has made an illiberal attack upon a body of men, virtuous, learned, and respectable, and ought to be replied to. The reply is made, not by way of investigation of a political question, but in defence of the injured. Whether Ministers of the Gospel shall be eligible or not to a seat in the Legislature of North-Carolina, is a matter of mere theory; for were they permitted, I am persuaded that very few of them would ever exercise that privilege. This, Junius distinctly stated before: he pleaded that the Clergy had not forfeited their common privileges of citizenship; and that no man, nor set of men, had a right to take it from them. He conceded that legislation was not, in ordinary cases, their department; and that, if left to themselves, they would, by their own discipline, exclude their members from it. To this purpose the views and discipline of certain churches, high in respectability, were adduced. To the same purpose, our federal legislative department was adverted to. From that department, the clerical character is not exiled. The federal constitution has now been in operation between 30 and 40 years, and where is the intrusion, where is the ambition, where is the pestiferous influence of the clerical department?

The plea of Brutus, in vindication of the exclusion now on hand, is one that cannot be mistaken. It is necessity; and necessity, founded on the badness of the character excluded. He says, "it is a melancholy truth, that clergymen have, in all preceding ages of the world, been the most cruel, unrelenting set of men." Let it be distinctly noted, that this allegation must be considered as attaching to the Protestant clergy, and to the clergy generally in our own country; otherwise the argument would be altogether impertinent. But Brutus is not done. He adds other epithets to complete the feature—"Revengeful and bloody." The portraiture, in one view, stands thus: Most cruel, unrelenting, revengeful and bloody. Sir, prove your premises, and your conclusion must follow: Prove your premises, and the clergy, abashed by their prostration of character, will shrink from all claims to equal rights and privileges; and will account the measure merciful, if they escape pains and imprisonment—Prove your premises, and the good people of our country will sustain your attack; and will express a lasting amen to that statute that confines their malignant operation. Support your premises, and you will emancipate the world from

clerical influence, and introduce a new order of things. Man will recognize wolves in sheep's clothing, and will duly realize, that if they are so cruel and bloody, that they cannot be trusted in the civil department, neither can they in the ecclesiastical. Thus a way will be paved for a state of things similar to that of revolutionary France, when they had changed the Sabbath day, levelled their churches with the ground, and wrote over their burying-grounds, "This is the place of eternal sleep." It has been the case since man has been on the earth, until this day—sink the character of the ministry of the gospel, and at the same time you sink every thing sacred. Sir, prove your premises, or suffer the imputation of being a slanderer of a body of men, who, in point of intelligence, learning, virtue and ability, need fear comparison with none other whatever.

Junius will duly respect evidence from any impartial quarter, but will demur to the evidence of Gibbon and Hume, or any such deadly enemies of christianity, and every thing of a moral and religious kind. Such testimony would be inadmissible in a court of justice, and must be demurred to before the public. After the black colors in which Brutus has portrayed the character of the clergy, without discrimination, his professed respect for a truly pious clergyman, must be considered a mere salvo, a tub thrown out to a whale.

Brutus, to support his allegations, that the clergy are cruel, revengeful and bloody, summons our attention to the flames of Geneva. He says "Calvin, the great reformer, caused Servetus to be burned at the stake, and Bolsec to be banished. These two men were profound scholars, and patterns of piety at that time; and their only crime was that of propounding certain questions to Calvin, in polemic divinity, which he could not answer." For the sake of brevity, we pass over the case of Bolsec for the present; it is the less of the two crimes charged; and confine ourselves to the allegations against Calvin, in the case of Servetus. The charge is, that Calvin had Servetus burnt at the stake, and for no reason more plausible than a private pique, viz: because Servetus proposed certain questions in polemic divinity that Calvin could not answer, and that Servetus was a man of eminent piety. Sir, prove all this by unexceptionable testimony, and we will concede the point, that Calvin was as bad a man as you wish to represent him. Prove all this, or lie under the charge of being an invader of the repose of the tomb, a plunderer of the illustrious dead.—Contemporary writers that were unfriendly to Calvin, have not dared to assail his character with the virulence of Brutus. If the above allegations had been literally true, Calvin must have sunk: but instead of that, he continued to hold a pre-eminent weight of character, down to his dying day, not only at Geneva, but, to a large extent, throughout the protestant world. According to historical account, deemed correct, the charges under which Servetus suffered, were, 1st. Saying in a book published, that the Bible vain-gloriously extolled the fertility of Canaan, though indeed an uncultivated and barren country. 2d. His calling our God in three persons, a three-headed Cerberus.* 3d. His asserting, that God was every thing, and every thing was God. According to impartial history, these were the charges exhibited, and these charges Servetus did not deny, but pleaded the right of toleration. This puts a new face on the matter. Sir, where is your evidence that Servetus was a pious man. If heresy is evidence of piety, he has it. If blasphemy, viz: comparing the sacred doctrine of the Trinity, to the dog of Hell, is evidence of piety, then was Servetus a pious man, &c.

But whatever may have been the heresy of the unhappy man, we do not approve of his suffering capital punishment. The laws on that subject, we believe were unreasonably severe. But such laws were not peculiar to Geneva; but were, at that period, common to that and every other country in Europe. According to historical account, so far was Calvin from wishing to find an occasion against Servetus, that he wrote to him, and warned him not to come to Geneva, for if he did, the consequences must be perilous. Calvin wished him to recant; and when this could not be done, deplored his fate. Before the unhappy man suf-

* In heathen mythology, the dog of Hell.

fered, the Swiss Cantons were consulted on the subject, and gave their opinion against him. Calvin's situation was delicate: Servetus had been under process for heresy in France; had escaped from prison, and fled to Geneva. The Catholics charged Calvin with holding dangerous doctrines; had he been passive in the case of Servetus, they would have construed it into an alliance with him in sentiment. Upon the whole, it was not peculiarly the fault of Calvin that Servetus suffered, it was the fault of the times: and had Brutus lived at that day, he no doubt, would have been involved in the common error.

The public will pardon the length of this paragraph. The object is important; it is to wrest away from the breath of slander a name hitherto luminous and admired, and will be so while truth is venerated on earth.

The writer begs leave to repeat, and wishes it distinctly noted, that it is not for the sake of obtaining any legislative privilege for the clergy, in common with all other men, that has induced this reply. It is to repel a charge unexpected and unfounded, viz: that peculiar depravity, and depravity dangerous to the interest of society, attaches to that body of men. Does Brutus seriously believe, according to his own train of argumentation, that the clergy, in a moral point of light, when compared with the medical and law departments, stand so far on the back ground? If he does, can he induce the public to believe with him? Probably, since the days of Thomas Paine, until Brutus made his sally from the press, the public has not witnessed such an aggression on the clergy. Certainly, it must have been, *speciali gratia*, that it obtained admission before the public. How very different the views that Brutus would impress upon the public, from that of the apostle Paul: "I beseech you, brethren, to know them which labored among you, and are over you in the Lord, and admonish you and to esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake. How very discordant his views from the spirit of the times; when kings are becoming the nursing-fathers of the church, and queens her nursing-mothers: when the christian world, almost with one consent, are sitting in deep consultation, to send the Bible, and its institutions, to the ends of the earth. Thirty years ago, during the volcanic explosions of France, when they violated every moral tie, such effusions would not have surprised us: we were then accustomed to the ebullitions of infidelity; but now, it is solitary and anomalous. But Brutus, not contented with aggression on the clerical department, turns his hand against the female character. He quotes, with approbation, a philosopher, who says, "The passion of revenge reigns most with priests and women." Here they are marked, as about equal with the clergy, under the domination of a foul and malignant passion. The females of our country, we have no doubt, will duly appreciate this wanton aggression.

February 21, 1824.

Virginia.—The following summary of the proceedings of a meeting of the members of the Virginia Legislature, is taken from the Petersburg Republican, and was communicated to the Editor by his correspondent at Richmond:

"There was last night a meeting at the capitol, of the members of both branches of the legislature, for the purpose of agreeing on the nomination of an Electoral ticket.

There were present of both houses, 160. It was proposed and agreed to, that the names of the members should be called, and that each one should name the man of his choice, when called. The calling of the roll produced the following result: For Wm. H. Crawford, 132 as President; Adams 7. Jackson 6, Macon 6, Clay 5; For A. Gallatin as Vice President 120, L. Cheves 30, Macon 10.

The meeting adjourned about 10 o'clock, till Wednesday evening, having made no nomination of electors."

The great pugilistic contest between Springs, "the champion of England," and the celebrated Langan, the *Irish pretender*, as he was called, which created the highest expectation in the sporting world, and on which immense sums were depending, has taken place, and after a contest which lasted two hours and a half, in which the astonishing number of 72 rounds were fought, resulted in favor of Springs.

One of Mr. Crawford's Alliances.—Mr. John Ridge, a Cherokee Indian, has intermarried with Miss Sally B. Northrop, a maiden of Cornwall, in Connecticut.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Paris papers to the 11th of January have been received at New-York, by a late arrival from Havre. The following extracts are taken from New-York papers, mostly from the Patriot, of the 21st ult.

The Courier of the 7th states that a messenger from France had landed at Dover from an open boat. He is said to have been the bearer of despatches, which were immediately sent off to London. The crew, in answer to numerous questions, stated that "the fleet has sailed," but it was not known whether they alluded to the fleet intended against South America.

The news from Madrid is to the 31st of December. The long expected decree of amnesty was said to be in the press. It is also said that the four following exceptions will be stipulated: 1. The officers of the 1st of Leon of the rank of Captain and above. 2. The persons who signed the deposition of the King at Seville. 3. All the Municipalities who proclaimed the Constitution before they were authorised so to do by the King. 4. The members of the minority of the Cortes, who at Cadiz, voted against the liberty of his Majesty.

The latest article from Madrid, is of Dec. 31st, which says, great changes have been made in all the embassies; none of the ambassadors at their posts have changed, but the others have received new destinations. A paragraph of the preceding day, gave indications that the ministry were already rapidly approaching their downfall.

It is truly ludicrous to observe the pets into which some of the French Editors are occasionally betrayed by their dislike of the independent tone of our Chief Magistrate. They do not confine their anger to Mr. Monroe, however, but rail among other things at the liberty of the American Press.

The Etoile denounces the United States for having 500 public journals. "It is matter of complaint," says that paper, "that they are too numerous in Europe." How then are those in the new world to be tolerated? It is best then to signify immediately that they must be reduced to the number which shall be fixed for them by the Fauxbourg St. Germain, or else declare war against the *factions* Americans.

Spain is in a condition bordering on anarchy. The disbanded soldiery have mostly taken refuge in the mountains, and seize all opportunities to rob individuals and molest the government officers. Spain will never be tranquil till her imbecile ruler has shared the fate of many a better man.

The Greeks, by all accounts go on well, and we think there is no question of their ultimate independence—provided they are allowed to fight their own battles, unaided by the "Holy" Lords of Russia or France.

GREECE.

The Augsburg Gazette, under date of Constantinople, Nov. 30, says, all the news from the Morea agrees in stating that the Greeks have had the entire advantage in the last campaign; in consequence of which, the Divan is seriously engaged in discussing this very important question:—"Shall we hazard a new campaign, or shall we treat with the Greeks." This subject has a very interesting consideration, but the result is not as yet known. Intelligence from the same place, and through the same channel, five days later, states, that the treasurer of the porte has declared to the Divan that, in the actual situation of its finances, it will be impossible shortly to levy a single piastre.

Letters received at Venice from Greece, state that a Greek naval squadron took and destroyed several Turkish vessels before Missolonghi; and having raised the blockade, began to transport troops to that fortress from Patras, where 6000 men were collected.

Baltimore, Feb. 21. The ship of war John Adams, captain Dallas, with commodore Porter on board, and the steam galliot Sea Gull, Lieutenant Voorhees, went to sea from Norfolk on Wednesday last, bound on a cruise, and for the West India station. The court martial on lieut. Kenyon, at Norfolk, has closed its proceedings, and the accused was to make his defence on Thursday last.

The Legislature of Kentucky terminated its annual session on the 8th ult. after having passed two hundred laws and agreed to twenty resolutions. Nearly all the laws except about twenty are of a local and personal character. Several resolutions expressive of sympathy for the struggles making by the Greeks for the right of self government, were passed by the same Legislature.—*Char. Courier.*

A Justice of the Peace in Pennsylvania, recently declared the militia law of that state unconstitutional, and has given judgment against a collector of militia fines accordingly. The laws of Pennsylvania must be in a sorry condition indeed if they are subject to nullity from the construction every Justice of the Peace in that state may put upon the constitution.

Balt. Pat.

SALISBURY.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1824.

We are obliged this week to omit a detailed journal of the proceedings of Congress; a summary notice of the back proceedings shall be inserted in our next. The House of Representatives have been pretty much occupied, for about three weeks past, with the discussion of the Tariff bill; yet they have not attempted to discuss its main principles, but have been engaged on its amendments. There appear to be various opinions, as to the probability of this bill's ultimately passing. It cannot pass, we predict, unless greatly amended in its features.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

This gentleman having been put forth by the radical caucus at Washington, for the distinguished office of Vice President of the United States, his pretensions, his character, moral and political, have consequently become fair game for public scrutiny. From our youth upwards, we have always been taught to respect the name of Albert Gallatin. Although he was born in a foreign land, we could always divest ourselves of those native American prejudices which were inherited from our Revolutionary progenitors, to go all reasonable lengths in respecting his name and honoring his talents; but as he has now lent his name to, and identified his political fortunes with, a party composed in a good degree of meritless aspirants and heartless demagogues, it is due to the freedom of this Republic, that the whole character of the man should be developed. With this view, we shall, from time to time, give publicity to such articles as may tend to exhibit, in its true colors, the political conduct of this aspiring foreigner, who covets the second office in the gift of the American people. Below is a short article, which may serve to elicit inquiry on the subject.

FROM THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

As the "National Intelligencer" of this morning has kindly furnished a brief outline of Mr. Gallatin's political career, and as there appears a few prominent circumstances omitted, I should like the friends of that gentleman to finish the coloring of the picture, lest it might be spoiled by some political dauber: Is this the same Albert Gallatin that acted Secretary to a meeting of disaffected distillers in Connelville, Fayette county, Pa. in the fall of 1792—and penned certain inflammatory resolutions denouncing the administration of Washington? and who was afterwards furnished with a military escort by the Father of our Liberties, to bring said Albert to Head Quarters at Carlisle? Should this be the same Albert Gallatin, it will enable those to appreciate his merits, that had a hand in the

WESTERN INSURRECTION.

February 17th.

GENERAL JACKSON.

Col. Chas. F. Mercer, a member of Congress from Virginia, having been entrusted, by a relative of General Washington, with the duty of presenting to Gen. Jackson the *pistols* which the former wore during the Revolutionary war, the Colonel availed himself of the anniversary of the victory of New-Orleans to pay this high compliment to the distinguished hero of that victory. It must be as grateful to the feelings of Gen. Jackson, to be presented with relics so sacred as the fire-arms which the immortal Father of his country's liberty wore, throughout a long struggle for the achievement of that liberty, as it is honorable to those who so justly appreciate the eminent services of him who has bravely fought to preserve, what our beloved Washington devoted his life and spilt his blood to achieve, for us.

The correspondence that took place on the presentation of the *pistols*, will be found on the first page of this day's paper.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: on looking over the columns of your paper of the 17th instant, I discovered that "a voter" of Davidson county has attempted by a misrepresentation of facts, to make impressions on the minds of the public, unfavorable to our representative, Mr. Long. It is a duty we owe to ourselves and the community to watch strictly over the conduct of our public servants, and see that they do not transcend those powers we have invested them with, or come short of those duties which we expected them to perform; but it undoubtedly is an evidence of a malignant disposition to give a false coloring to an innocent transaction, with an intention not only to injure the individual at whom it is aimed, but also to mislead the mind of the common mass of our citizens; and induce them to believe their rights are about to be infringed upon, when nothing of that description is intended.

The Davidson voter says, "I see that our representative, Mr. Long, has introduced to Congress a measure to prevent Masters from separating man and wife among our slaves;" and further states that "this proposition shows that Mr. Long has more humanity than knowledge of the laws and constitution of the country." The true facts of the case are, that the society of Quakers, at their yearly meeting, held last summer in Guilford coun-

ty; draw up a respectable remonstrance against the practice of separating slaves who were man and wife. One copy of which was handed to Mr. Long, with a request that he would lay it before Congress; and another copy was delivered to Mr. John Stanley, of Newbern, to be laid before the Legislature of this State: both those gentlemen have complied with the wishes of the society of Friends; and I presume had no scruples as to the legality or constitutionality of merely introducing a petition or remonstrance, for the Constitution of either the national Legislature or Legislature of this State, now does it follow of course that a member is under any obligations to support every petition which he is requested to introduce.

The Davidson voter, in the latter part of his address, calls it "Mr. Long's petition, or movement;" from which it appears he would wish to impress it on the minds of the people, that it was altogether a project of Mr. Long's; that he was not only the petitioner himself, but that he handed in his own petition! an absurdity which can have no effect on the minds of the intelligent part of the community, but may serve to mislead the common mass of the people, which was evidently the voter's intention. A FARMER.

[We will say a few words in this matter, and then wipe our fingers, and leave the controversy to "A Voter," and "A Farmer." Impria: We cannot believe that "a voter" intended to "mislead" his fellow-citizens—we would rather suppose him to be misled; for the homely style of his piece, and more particularly the disjointed and faulty syntax of his manuscript, would indicate to the most common understanding that he is but little acquainted with the arts and intricacies of politics, and much less with the formula of legislation; so that, consequently, his judgment of men's actions must be founded upon the plain import of the language they use. And, *ecceundum*: 'Tis true, that Mr. Stanley presented the petition, as above mentioned, to the Legislature of this State, at its last session; but he did not do it *sub silentio*, and thereby suffer an opinion to go abroad that he subscribed to its creed: he explained it, and exposed the injustice and ruinous tendency of its demands.]

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a *House of Entertainment* in the Town of Concord, a few rods south-east of the court-house; where, with unremitting attention, and a desire to please, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Boarding can be had on reasonable terms, by the week or year.

JAMES H. CLARK.

N. B. He has also received, a large and elegant assortment of

New Goods,

and a barrel of

Sweet Oranges;

which may be had on very reasonable terms, for cash.

Concord, March 4, 1824. 96

THE WELL KNOWN JACK, PALLFOX,

LATE the property of Judge Murphy, will stand the ensuing season (commencing on the 10th of March, and ending on the 15th of August) at my stable on Sugar Creek, seven miles south-west from Charlotte; and will be let to mares at three dollars the single leap, cash at the time of service; five dollars the season, payable 15th October next; and 10 dollars to insure a mare with foal, which will be considered due whenever it is ascertained that the mare is with foal, or the property changed.

To those acquainted with Pallfox, and have raised mules from him, it would be useless to add any thing more; suffice to state, he is a sure foal-getter, and his mules are large and likely. Great care will be taken, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

JAMES DINKINS.

February 25, 1824. 8193

Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a plantation on which he now resides, 3 miles and a half from Charlotte, on the Lawyer's road, containing 240 acres. There are on this farm, good buildings, of all kinds; the necessary quantity of tillable and meadow land; a good well is sunk near the barn, and an excellent spring on the lot. This plantation and improvements, will be sold on easy conditions. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

JACOB JULIN.

March 8, 1824. 8199

Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage he has received in his line of business; and informs them, that he has procured a number of workmen from Philadelphia and New-York, which enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen in the western part of the state. He also has a continual supply of materials, of the best quality and most fashionable patterns. He intends keeping a constant stock on hand, at reduced prices for cash only. Sulkies, Strick and Pannel gigs, Chariottes, Coaches, Landaus, Phaetons, Barouches, Landauets, Caravans, and Mail Stages, of a superior construction. Repairs done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

J. G. MORSE.

Charlotte, March 1, 1824. 96

All Persons

INDEBTED to the estate of the late Dr. Alexander Schools, are requested to make payment; and those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them for adjustment, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar.

SAMUEL McAFFEE, Executor.

February 25, 1824. 8196

FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE.

TOWN MEETING.

At an unusually large and respectable meeting of the democratic citizens of Philadelphia, convened at the county court house on Monday the 18th of February, 1824, pursuant to public notice, Thomas Leiper, Esq. was appointed chairman, and William Duncan and Robert Patterson, secretaries.

The call having been read, and the object of the meeting fully explained from the chair, it was, on motion, Resolved, That the question on the names of the delegates, returned by the General Ward Committee be taken separately.

Whereupon the meeting approved of the eight delegates to the Harrisburg convention returned by the democratic General Ward Committee, as follows: Thomas Leiper, Gen. William Duncan, Samuel Biddle, Henry Horn, Joseph Worrel, John T. Sullivan, Lewis Rush, and P. Stover.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by George M. Dallas Esq. read, and, on motion, unanimously adopted:

Whereas the attitude assumed by the government of this nation, friendly to the general liberty and independence of mankind, conforms with the best feelings and wisest policy of the American people, and deserves their most cordial co-operation and support: And whereas, to maintain the principles of the republic against the insidious machinations and violent efforts of kingly combinations, we should, individually and collectively, sacrifice every personal predilection, and strive to place the chief magistracy of the country in the hands of our most enlightened, virtuous, and faithful citizens; And whereas, in the attainment of this object, an harmonious and simultaneous movement of the great democratic party of the United States, to which, under Providence, the happiness and glory of this nation must be ascribed, would be alike the safest and most effectual measure: And whereas, the united voice of the democracy of Pennsylvania, so long and so justly esteemed for its energy and disinterestedness, may reasonably be expected to produce, upon the other states of this Union, a salutary and decisive effect: And whereas, it best becomes the democratic party of Pennsylvania, under whose auspices, especially, the pure principles of popular rights have been established and enforced, to be foremost in vindicating them from outrage and usurpation: And whereas, a small minority of the republican members of Congress, in open contempt of the ascertained will of a large majority, have assembled in caucus, and there, prostituting the forms of party proceeding, have nominated a candidate for the office of President: And whereas it is expedient, in order signally to defeat a project so subversive of fundamental principles, to concentrate the energy of all sound democrats in favour of a single illustrious individual: Therefore,

Resolved, that this meeting earnestly recommend to their republican fellow citizens throughout the nation, actively and cordially to join in electing ANDREW JACKSON to the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the delegates about to meet in convention at Harrisburg, on the fourth of March next, unanimously to nominate ANDREW JACKSON as the Presidential candidate of the democracy of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Earle offered the following resolutions, which, on motion, and after considerable discussion, were adopted:

Resolved, That our delegates be requested to use their best exertions for having a fair convention at Harrisburg, and to solemnly protest against the admission of members of the legislature, without express appointment by the people, as well as against the admission of delegates chosen under calls embracing only a section of the democratic party.

Resolved, That we approve of the resolutions and address adopted by the General Ward Committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the democratic newspapers of this state.

On motion, adjourned.

THOMAS LEIPER, Chairman.

Wm. Duncan, Robt. Patterson, Secretaries.

A key to the solution of the foregoing proceedings in Philadelphia, will be found in the following extracts from the speech of Mr. Dallas, the mover of the preamble and resolutions:

In offering to the democratic Town Meeting, held yesterday, the preamble and two resolutions favourable to the nomination of ANDREW JACKSON, Mr. Dallas said that he was about tendering, to what he believed was the good of the country, and the preservation of the republican party, a sacrifice of individual predilection, the magnitude of which his own particular friends, and perhaps his fellow citizens at large, could easily appreciate. A crisis had, however, arrived, which appealed forcibly to the patriotic feelings of every man attached to the institutions of the country, to their safety from foreign aggression, and from domestic usurpation.

In addition to the consideration, arising from a hasty though not inaccurate view

of our foreign relations, it could not but be obvious that we were endangered by certain unprecedented proceedings among ourselves. He adverted to the caucus lately held at Washington, and of which information had reached us but yesterday. It was a caucus of a miserable and infatuated minority, striving to bend the practices and usages of the republican party to their own purposes, in defiance of the sense of that party, and of an overwhelming majority, ascertained in the most unquestionable manner, and proclaimed by a body of men whose veracity and integrity could not be doubted. Look at it! but fourteen out of twenty-four states enjoyed even the semblance of a representation; five states, of immense population, and known to be averse to the proceeding, were represented by five persons, one gentleman from each state; ten states gave but eighteen votes; and the other four, New-York, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, gave fifty! Georgia alone voted as strongly as Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Ohio, and Maryland, put together; and one entire half of the vote given to the nominated candidate—could it be credited! came from two states only, New-York and Virginia. Such a farce upon the representative principle never was exhibited before.

This caucus was the political engine against which it was necessary to direct, unceasingly, the efforts of all men who value their rights, and who will not blindly, by a mummy, be cheated into their surrender.

Mr. Dallas said that his partiality for one distinguished statesman as a Presidential candidate, had always been avowed, and was known to his fellow citizens. His respect and attachment for that individual, his admiration of his principles, his perfect confidence in his virtues and abilities, and his deep sense of his services to this country, were undiminished, and could never change. But predilections must be sacrificed: the cause of the democratic party, was, in his opinion, at stake: we must forego subordinate differences of opinion, and rally energetically around him who, while he possessed every qualification that can be desired in an American pilot, would lead us, by his merited popularity, safely through the storm.

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James Huie.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best the market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him; and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

February 24, 1824. 95

Tuition, on good Terms.

THE subscribers have employed Mr. Wm. F. Thomas, a young man, who comes well recommended by the Rev. Mr. Mushat, his teacher, and the Trustees of the Pleasant Grove Academy, to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, and a part of the sciences, for one year, commencing with the 15th Feb. 1824, at 20 dollars per scholar. The school will be continued, if suitable encouragement can be had, for several years. Comfortable boarding for 40 or 50 scholars can be had, for from 50 to 60 dollars, in respectable and decent families, and the price not varied.

We flatter ourselves that this situation combines as many advantages for an institution of this kind, as perhaps any one in the western parts of either of the Carolinas. It is near Fort Defiance, on the Yadkin River, in a wealthy and fertile settlement, where provisions of every kind can be had on the most favourable terms; for health, none can exceed it; and for moral character, but few excel. Every attention will be paid to preserve the morals and good treatment of the Students. Addresses made to the Post-Master at Fort Defiance, Wilkes County, N. C. will be duly attended to.

EDM. JONES, THOS. LENOIR, BENJ. HOWARD, JOHN WITHERSPOON.

February 14, 1824. 8196

Morganton Female Academy.

THIS Institution will continue the current year under the management of the Rev. Chauncey Eddy, Mrs. Eddy, and Miss Parkman, the same as the last year.

The discipline and course of studies are the same as those adopted in the most approved seminaries of New-England and New-York.

The first quarter of the present year has already commenced, but admission can be obtained at any time, and the bills will be made out from the time of admission.

As the object of the institution is the intellectual, and religious improvement of the young Ladies, the instructors feel themselves bound to exercise an attentive guardianship over them,—to check their desires for vulgar and degrading amusements, and to direct their attention to such things as are calculated to refine their manners, enlarge the mind and improve the heart.

Good boarding can be obtained, either at the Academy, with the instructors, or in the immediate vicinity, at the rate of eighty dollars per year.

Terms, \$6 25 per quarter; or \$5, when instruction in Painting is not required; payable at the end of each quarter.

Morganton, Feb. 21, 1824. 498

POSTSCRIPT.

But few papers came to hand by Saturday's mail; why the usual supply failed, we know not. What we did receive, contain nothing new, of consequence. We have, however, made a few extracts, to fill out this column.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 26.

By the brig *Amable Matilda*, Capt. Myers, we are put in possession of Paris papers to the 7th of January, and Bordeaux papers to the 12th. Some extracts will be found below.

Commercial letters by this arrival, to the 11th Jan. notice no changes in the prices of Cotton and Rice. Brandies were said to be improving.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* contains a very elegant eulogium on the President's message to Congress. The sentiments of Mr. Monroe with regard to the colonization of the American Continent, are approved. From the pole to Cape Horn, say they, the Americans are in legitimate possession of the Continent, and their title to it could not be better founded if it issued from the Vatican.

The *Gazette* of the Two Sicilies says that the late political conspiracy which was discovered there, was framed in imitation of the Carbonari, and that the name of *Manuel* was the rallying word of the confederacy.

The Madrid *Gazette* of the 3d of January, contains several addresses of felicitation to the King, and a few new appointments in the army—but nothing of importance.

The Petersburg (Virginia) Republican, holds the following language, with respect to the Presidential election:

In relation to the vote of N. C. we have no other means of drawing a conclusion, than that furnished by the several editors in that state. A majority of the papers, as far as we are enabled to ascertain, are decidedly in favor of Mr. Calhoun's election, and will doubtless, when they find that their favourite cannot succeed, either be neutral, or support Gen. Jackson, or some other man in opposition to Mr. Crawford.

In relation to Mr. Crawford, notwithstanding the unanimity displayed in his favor in Richmond, on Saturday night last, our opinion is unaltered, that his chance is hopeless. We have not seen a man, who was opposed to Mr. Crawford before the congressional caucus, but is still opposed to him. The caucus by which he was nominated, was too inconsiderable to give it an imposing character, and its recommendation will consequently be disregarded.

Mr. Matthew Hinton, a citizen of Johnston county, met with a cruel death a few days since. He went into a field, where brush and logs were burning, and laid down for the purpose of warming himself. He, however, unfortunately fell asleep, and his clothes taking fire, he was found next morning with his flesh nearly all burnt off!! Raleigh Reg. 2d inst.

CHERAW, FEB. 27.

We are happy to be able to state, that the steam boat *Pee Dee*, which we mentioned in our last, as being sunk in the river, has been again floated, and that the damage is very inconsiderable. Intel.

Cotton.—No great quantity has been at market during the last week. Prime, 13 cents; ordinary, to good, 11 to 12 1/2 cents. Ib.

CHARLESTON, FEB. 25.

Cottons.—Extensive sales of Upland Cottons have been effected, at a reduction of 1/4 to 1/2 a cent in the pound on the prices of the preceding week. The quantity received during the week was large, but the sales are believed to have been quite equal to it. The finer kinds of Uplands, suited to the French market, are very scarce, when compared with the stock on hand—143, and in one instance 15 cents, were paid for a selection.

Slander.—At the late Circuit Court, for Cayuga County, N. Y. the case of *Parnel Moody vs. Elijah Baker*, excited a peculiar interest. It concerned the character of a young lady, which had been slandered under peculiar circumstances. After a long investigation, during which the defendant made no attempts to prove the truth of the words laid, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, and costs—a fair warning to slanderers.

In noticing, last week, a counterfeit \$5 note, on the Newbern branch of the State Bank, we committed an error; which, although trifling of itself, may be important to those concerned in money-dealing. The spurious note was made payable to *H. Collins*; and we mentioned that the genuine notes on the Newbern branch were payable to *J. Collins*—whereas, we should have said that all notes of the State Bank, payable to *Collins*, are on the Edenton branch.

NOTICE.—I forewarn all persons from trading with my apprentice, Lex Bass; those who do so, may expect that the law will be enforced against them. H. ALLEMONG.

March 7, 1824. 8198

NAPOLEON,



THE celebrated race horse, by old Sir Archy, will stand a part of his time in Salisbury, this season. Feb. 23, 1824. 8197

Shoe-Shop.....removed.

EBENEZER DICKSON, Shoemaker, wishes his friends, and every body else, to know that he has approximated about 30 yards nearer to the *pleading-house*, (as our neighbors in the TOWN of Salem are polite enough to call it,) and nearly opposite the "PAPER" Bank, on Main-street, Salisbury. March 2, 1824. 93

NOTA BENA.

I have now on hand, and intend keeping, a supply of the very best of LEATHER, and as I shall make it a point to employ first rate workmen, my friends and the public may depend upon getting as good work executed in my shop, in the line of *Shoemaking*, as ever was done in the town of Salisbury, or in the State. I not only engage to make as elegant and durable boots and shoes as any body else, but I further covenant with all who may shed the sunshine of their patronage on my shop, to do their work as CHEAP, and, perhaps, a little cheaper, than my brother chips. EBENEZER DICKSON.

Jacob Christman,

SALEM, Stokes county, North-Carolina, TAKES this opportunity of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the

Coach Making Business,

in all its various branches, and will engage (as he has received the latest fashions from the north) to make and repair, in the most approved fashion, all kinds of Coaches, Gigs, Sulkeys, Stages, Post-Coaches, &c. He also carries on the Wagon Making business; where he will be happy to make and repair all that the public may entrust to him. His prices shall be proportionate to the times. Those who may favor him with their work, may rest assured that it will be executed with neatness, durability and despatch.

Thomas F. Christman,

Also takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he has established the *Saddle & Harness Making Business*, and is prepared to do all kinds of jobs in his business. He also will furnish such as Whips, Bridles, Trunks and Collars, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or credit. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to call on him.

Salt-Street, Salem, N. C.

Feb. 2, 1824. 8196

Notice.

I HEREBY give notice, that William Ward, sen. has posted on my stray book, a mare and colt; the mare judged to be about 12 years old, has a small star in her forehead and some saddle spots on each side of her back, and one very large one, a chestnut sorrel colour; the other a horse colt, a black colour, not cut, has a small star in his forehead, judged to be 2 years old last spring. Certified by me.

JAS. MARTIN, Sen.

One of the Rangers for the county of Stokes, N. Carolina.

January 1, 1824. 8196

Groceries.

Bement and Whitney,

Corner of Queen & State streets, Charleston, S. C. WILL have constantly on hand, throughout the season, a large assortment of

Sugar	Pimento
Coffee	Ginger
Teas	Copperas
Rum	Alum
Brandy	Glauber Salts
Gin	Madder
Wines, of all kinds	Powder and Shot
Pepper	Lead, &c. &c.

Which they are determined to sell as low as they can possibly be afforded, for cash. Tallow and Beeswax received in payment, for which the highest market price will be allowed. Country Merchants wishing to purchase Groceries, will do well to call and examine for themselves.

Nov. 24, 1823. 1397

New Store, in Concord.

THE subscriber has formed a Copartnership with Nathaniel Sutton, in the mercantile business, at Concord, Cabarrus county, North-Carolina, under the firm of *Murphy & Sutton*; where they are opening a fresh assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware,

selected with much care, in Philadelphia and New-York, and bought on the best terms. They design to continue the business at Concord for some years; and as Mr. Murphy will visit the northern cities annually, to procure supplies, their assortment will be general; and will be disposed of at fair prices for cash, or on credit to punctual customers. Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

January, 1824.

John Murphy,

Has also, at his store in Salisbury, a large assortment of GOODS, to suit citizens, town and country people; to be disposed of unusually low for cash, or country produce. 90

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will dispose of the following tracts of Land, in Mecklenburg county, viz. One tract of 340 acres, lying on the Catawba river, a few miles below the Tuckasee Ford, and about 9 miles from Charlotte.

One tract of 270 acres, in the same neighborhood with the above.

These lands are admirably adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, and all kinds of small grain. To the former tract, belongs some prime bottom land. The whole, generally speaking, lies well, and is finely timbered and watered. As the two tracts join, I will sell them either separately or together.

Also, another tract of 700 acres, situated about 18 miles to the east of Charlotte. This land is almost perfectly level, and is not inferior to the best in that section of the county.

THOMAS B. SMARTT.

Charlotte, Jan. 25, 1824. 8196

Sherriff's Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of venditioni exponas, for sale at the printing-office.

THE MUSE.

REFLECTIONS ON THE NEW YEAR. BY SELICK OSBORNE.

A NEW YEAR! and pray what is new
With him, or her, or me, or you?
Dear reader, let's consider:
Could it be new, if Vice were still
Riding on Fortune's splendid wheel,
With Virtue trudging at her heel,
And Conscience up for highest bidder?

Pray, what is new? are any less
Extravagant in food or dress?
Are Old Year's habits mended?
Wears pride less high her towering crest?
Is malice banished from each breast?
And is the reign of Avarice ended?

Has Idleness been driven hence?
Has folly yielded to good sense?
Has vile Intemperance departed?
Has Vanity now ceased to tickle?
Are Prudes less prim, and Flirts less fickle?
Or Coquets more true hearted?

Does the mechanic cease to fret
Over the long unsettled debt,
Due from the rich delinquent?
Can PRINTERS yet escape from care,
And hope for punctual payment, where
Their labor and their ink went?

Does Time, with swift and steady pace,
A less unprofitable race
Pursue this year, than all may trace
In years that have preceded?
And when he points to that great sea
A shoreless vast eternity,
Where we are bound as well as he,
Is the great signal heeded?

But alas! what then is there new,
That's worth a thought to me or you,
Or cause for gratulation?
'Tis but the dull old story o'er;
The moment's new, and nothing more;
Time has but changed its station.

That happy moment that should find
A heart renewed, a purer mind,
Improving time and talents here—
Would such a time reach me or you,
That were a moment rich as new—
That were, indeed, a blest NEW YEAR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Few, and far between," are the visits of joy. The recovery of a dear friend from dangerous sickness, the return of another after long absence, the first moments of happy love, when doubt and fear fly before the delicious certainty of mutual affection, the first sight of one's offspring, or their noble conduct in after life: these are a few of those "bright sunny spots," which, if unshaded by counterpoising sorrows, glitter upon the waste of human life. But rare, indeed, are moments of this description, and seldom are we able to resign ourselves to their full enjoyment: they make not up the sum of human life, and those are the wisest among us, who, seizing joy gratefully when it comes, look not forward to it with any sanguine expectations.

CHARACTER OF A BACHELOR. BY A WIDOW.

Mrs. Grant, in her notice of James M'Pherson, observes—"His heart and temper were originally good—his religious principles were, I fear, unfixed and fluctuating; but the primary cause, that so much genius, taste, benevolence, and prosperity did not produce or diffuse more happiness, was his living a stranger to the comforts of domestic life, from which unhappy connexions excluded him.

Tavern company, and bachelor circles make men gross, callous, and awkward; in short, disqualify them for superior female society. The more heart old bachelors of this class have, the more absurd and insignificant they grow in the long run; for when infirmity comes on, and fame and business lose their attractions, they must needs have somebody to love and trust, and they become the dupes of wretched toad-eaters, and slaves to designing house-keepers."

A young man having entertained a tender passion for a young woman, felt such insurmountable diffidence as to prevent his ever disclosing the same to the fair empress of his heart, resolved on an expedient which would bring the business to an issue. He went to the clergyman and requested the banns of marriage might be published, according to law. When the publication was brought to her ears, she was filled with astonishment, and went to him to vent her resentment; he bore the sally with fortitude, observing that if she did not think proper to have him, he could go to the clergyman and forbid the banns. After a moment's pause, she took wit in her anger, and said, "as it has been done, it is a pity the shilling should be thrown away."

FROM THE CHESTER POST BOY, FEBRUARY 10.

FOX CHASE.

On Saturday last, Mr. John Irvin and Mr. James Burns of Chester and George Littenbug and Phillip Rudolph and others, of Providence, started a fox on Tinicum, about 11 o'clock in the morning, when, after a warm chase, and the hounds within fifty yards of him, he sprang upon the roof of an oven, from thence to a shed, adjoining the house of Mr. Horne, and jump in at the second story window, without the knowledge of the dogs or huntsmen, who of course were, for a short time, thrown out. But a boy, who had seen the occurrence, gave information, when one of the huntsmen ascended the shed, entered the room and closed the window. A girl of the family just then entering at the door, sly Reynard took to the chimney, with more speed than any sooterkin. After having been followed to the roof, on which he sprang from the chimney, and chased around it by the sportsmen, he leaped among the huntsmen on the ground, and took off afresh; when the hounds being put on the trail, he gave them a hard chase until near sun down, when he holed at the root of a hollow tree, which he ascended to the forks, when, on a stick being shoved on him, he took under the roots, where he was dug out, and bagged.

LEGISLATION.

The following very facetiously ridicules the practice of over-legislating which is perhaps too prevalent here, as well as at St. Stephens.
Boston Statesman.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle:

SIR: We have now, thanks to the wisdom of our Legislators, arrived at such a happy pass, that there is scarcely an act of life, the due performance of which is not provided for by act of Parliament. Something however remains to be done; and I am assured by my very good friend Mr. M—, of G—, that the following bills are to pass next session. I am, Sir, &c.
TIMOTHY LOVELAW.

An act to oblige Parents to blow their Children's noses, or cause them to be blown by Nurse, Cook, Housemaid, Groom, Helper, or other proper and fit Person, three times a day in summer, and nine in winter, under the penalty of, &c.

An act to prevent adults from swallowing Cherry-stones, and giving Magistrates suspecting the same to be practised, the right of search into private places. Penalties, *quant. sup.*

An act to prevent cruelty to Flies, Black Beetles, and Father Long-legs, with a clause providing that Moths shall not approach within six inches of any Wax, Mould, Spermaceti, Dip or other Candle, nor within three inches of any farthing Rushlight.

An act regulating the size and weight of penny plum buns, and enacting that not less than six, nor exceeding eight green gooseberries, shall be put into a penny tart, under the penalty of forfeiture, one half to our Lord the King, the other to the informer. Also a clause for the better ordering of lollipop.

An act to oblige persons to blow cool their hot hasty-puddings in the spoon, for the space of fifteen seconds before eating the same. "For that many and divers persons have been grievously burned, scalded, and damaged, in their mouths, tongues, gullets, windpipes, and stomachs, by greedily, voraciously, hastily, gluttonously, eating and devouring, bolting and swallowing, hot hasty pudding," &c. &c. It is therefore here enacted, that all grown persons and adults of an estate to hold a spoon, shall blow and puff such hasty-pudding in a spoon for a space not under fifteen seconds, under the penalty of, &c. &c.

An act to prevent Persons from eating Green Peas with two pronged Forks.

"An Act to prevent Cruelty to Visitors, prohibiting the galloping of young Children admitted after dinner over the small-cloths of Visitors, spilling their wine, eating their fruit, fouling their waist-coat, ruining their neck-cloths, kicking their shins, and calling them names, bawling, squalling, crying, roaring, or singing or spouting at the request of their parents or guardians, to the great detriment of social intercourse and scandal of all good livers; all which things are hereby declared contrary to law, and punishable under the Statute herewith framed and enacted, for preventing the spoiling of children. And be it further enacted, that more than 16 children be never, and in no case, permitted or suffered to rush into the dining-room when the cloth is removed, but that such irruption shall be a riot, and quelled according to law." The Act goes on to send parents to the House of Correction, for aiding and abetting in such tumults, and further regulates the size and

shape of pap-boats, and the fashions and figure of corals.

An act to prevent gluttons from eating worsted stockings, tallow candles, ten-penny nails, and case knives, &c.

ELEMENTS OF PHYSIOGNOMY.

(Translated from the Spanish.)

He who has a low forehead, and full of wrinkles—will look like a monkey. He who has a high forehead, will have his eyes under it, and will live all the days of his life—and that is infallible.

He who has a long nose, will have the more to blow and the better to handle.

A great mouth from ear to ear signifies much foam and no bridle; such are not hard-mouthed but all-mouthed.

A little mouth, drawn up like a purse, denotes darkness within—and certainly looks more like a loop-hole than a window.

Whoever has frizley or black hair, will put the barber to much trouble—and he who has vermin, will often scratch his head.

He that is bald, will have no hair; and if he happens to have any, it will not be on the bald place.

Sparkling eyes will be very apt to shine.

Women who have curious eyebrows, will in all likelihood have eye-lashes under them—and will be beloved, if any body takes a liking to them.

Whenever you see a woman, who has but one eye,—you may certainly conclude that she has lost the other.

They that have small feet, will need but little shoes—and will have a light pair of heels.

He that has red hair, will never be without a fire-lock.

FROM THE PORTLAND ADVERTISER.

USEFUL RULES.

Gallop when going to church, and walk slowly on your return. It shows your anxiety to reach it, and your reluctance to leave it. At any rate stay at home in the afternoon, to reflect on the discourse of the morning.

Dress as thin as possible in the winter. It strengthens the constitution and prevents colds. Besides, a man who wears summer clothes in the winter, will never get trusted, and he will escape both debts and duns.

When fire is cried, stay at home and take care of yourself; let it have its own way, and it will soon exhaust itself.

Never speak well of a person behind his back. It shows a nice discrimination of character, and gives you an opportunity to indulge in "the glorious privileges of finding fault."

In large parties, if you wish to raise your reputation for taste, persuade your friend, if he has a bad voice, to entertain the company with a song; and then compel one who sings well to succeed him. It will prove your friendship to admonish him publicly.

If you intend to get blue at a party, do it early in the evening. It shows that you are taking high ground; and you may chance to get the better of others, in being sober at the breaking up.

Early rising is very injurious to young ladies; it gives a vulgar freshness and bloom to the cheeks, quite unsentimental; but

They should keep late hours at night and never rise in the morning until they can see the sun high enough to tell him how they "hate his beams." They will soon attain a most interesting pale and yellow hue of complexion.

In cold weather, take care to keep open doors and a hot fire. By roasting your shins, you will gain on one side what you lose on the other.

From the New-York Patriot.

NEW-YORK.

Our readers are already apprised that the Tennessee Resolutions against *caucusing*, have been acted upon in the Legislature of Y. York. We make the following extracts from the debate in that body, on these resolutions, to shew the spirit and temper existing in that great State, relative to the *caucus* system, by means of which the partisans of Wm. H. Crawford are striving to shuffle him into the Presidential chair of the nation.

Mr. PILL regretted that the motion to rise and report had not prevailed. He was reluctant, at this late hour, to protract the discussion, but his feelings would not let him remain longer silent—he should not detain the committee long. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. Wheaton) had supposed him in many observations he had intended to make on Congressional *caucuses*—he was glad of it—that gentleman had most ably, and to his mind satisfactorily illustrated the evils of such nominations—that gentleman did not see

the same evils in County and State *caucuses*—in his opinion they were equally pernicious. To the citizens of the State, the proper choice of their executive officers and representatives was as interesting and important as the proper choice of the Chief Magistrate of the Union—for his part he was opposed to *caucuses* of every description—they were all calculated to muzzle the People—he was gratified to believe that they began to see it.

They are incorrect in principle and practice—the people are opposed to them. In evidence of that, sir, let me direct your attention to Suffolk, to Kings, to Courtlandt, to New-York, to Orange, to Allegany, to Schenectady, to Erie, to Montgomery, to Washington, to Dutchess.—In Dutchess, sir, we had long groaned under the despotism of the grim king—King *caucus*. We could endure it no longer—we entered into the contest—we found him entrenched behind a corps of well paid, well disciplined regulars—we found him sustained by talents, by wealth, nay more, sir, by an overbearing, profligate and daring spirit of ambition. But, sir, with liberty and principle for our motto, with truth for our spear, the spear of *thuriel*, we smote the monster, and he is now lingering in the last agonies of dissolution, and his adherents and supporters mourn his downfall, in sackcloth.

The new constitution, sir, has released the People from hosts of selfish and interested advisers; they are left more free to act and judge for themselves. They will no longer submit to dictation. They are daily becoming more opposed to the *caucus* system. They are right, and I shall record my vote against the resolutions before us.

MR. CARY rose amidst loud calls for the question, and observed that he was not to be put down by calls for the question. He should have supposed that instead of acting on a subject of this importance in *dumb show*, gentlemen would feel the necessity of offering something to the house, which might enable us to render some sort of apology to our constituents for this waste of our time and of their money. The question now before the house does not relate to county *caucuses*, because in them there is a specific delegation of power from the people.—They represent the people. But is that the case here? We are now acting on a subject which has never been committed to us by any power, either express or implied: and we are called upon to pass these resolutions *mum*. Mr. C. then went into an able discussion of the constitutionality of Congressional *caucuses*, which he contended were adverse, not only to the spirit of the constitution, but to the very principles on which a Republican government is founded.

MR. TALLMADGE remarked that as we were about to establish by Legislative sanction an electoral college unknown to the Constitution, he thought it was proper to define its character, and prescribe the manner in which it should be attended. He knew of no restrictions that had been made by any law of Congress. There were no guards against corruption. In our State laws regulating elections, special provision was made to secure against bribery and corruption by adequate punishments. But in a Congressional *caucus* which is to wield the nation, and to give character to its great principles of policy, a system of barter might be introduced, against which no security was provided. Let gentlemen contrast the pitiful sum of a shilling, the offer of which might in this State be punished as a bribe, with the offer of a mission to France, and then ask themselves which was most corrupt. There were great principles involved in this subject. It drew after it important consequences, well deserving the deep examination of the House.

MR. FLAGG proposed to amend the amendment, by adding—"excluding irregulars."

MR. HUBBARD (of Chenango, Editor of the Norwich Journal) wished to act understandingly on this subject. The gentleman from Dutchess (Mr. Tallmadge) had seemed to allude to a corrupt offer made by one of the Presidential candidates of a mission to France. If such an offer had been made, he wished to know it. It seemed to be the wish of some gentlemen to try the strength of their constitutions, [it was then nearly 6 o'clock] and he wished to know what was the object of taking so many divisions.—He thought it was indecorous, and an insult to the House; but he would stay here until 6 o'clock in the morning if it was not sooner decided. For his part, he would not be driven from it by that gentleman.

MR. TALLMADGE remarked, that he certainly should not attempt to drive the gentleman last up from his purpose. He (Mr. Hubbard) was one of the last persons he would undertake to drive—and Hudibras would supply the reasons. Mr. T. then proceeded in a strain of animated eloquence, in which he enchaind the attention of a numerous auditory to perfect stillness, for nearly an hour. He replied to Mr. Flagg with pointed sarcasm, on the subject of "irregulars," and deduced the history of *caucuses*, from the days of Pontius Pilate.

BY AUTHORITY.

RESOLUTION in relation to an intended visit of the Marquis de Lafayette to the United States.

The Marquis de Lafayette having expressed his intention to revisit this country,

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be requested to communicate to him the assurances of grateful and affectionate attachment still cherished for him by the Government and People of the United States:

And be it further resolved, That, whenever the President shall be informed of the time when the Marquis may be ready to embark, that a National Ship, with suitable accommodations, be employed, to bring him to the United States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,

Vice President of the U. States and

President of the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 21, 1823.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

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